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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/747,650	12/22/2000	Shingo Yamaguchi	49986-0503	9834

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EXAMINER	
PHAM, THIERRY L	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/747,650	YAMAGUCHI, SHINGO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thierry L. Pham	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 January 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *24-48* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) *24-48* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the following communication: RCE filed on 1/13/06.
- Claims 24-48 are pending; claims 1-23 have been canceled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/13/06 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 24-37, 40-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Slotznick (US 5983200) and Iida (US 6671063).

Regarding claim 24, Slotznick discloses a printing interface apparatus (stand-alone printing kiosk 10, fig. 3) comprising:

- a wireless interface (modem 46, fig. 3) configured to receive electronic document information from a wireless device (remote devices such kiosk 52, PC 54, telephone 56, and etc., fig. 3) over a wireless network (satellite transmission network 68, fig. 3, col. 21, lines 5-26), wherein the electronic document information (electronic information, col. 15, lines 55-56, and such electronic information includes documents, image data, text file, and etc. col. 10, lines 38-40) is associated with one or more electronic documents; and

• wherein the printing interface is configured to transmit (fig. 3) the print ready data (prior to send any electronic data to be printed by a printer, the received electronic data first must be converted to a compatible format such as PDL, PCS, PS, and etc, which is well known in the art) to a printing device (output devices including printer, fig. 3) over a communication link (cable connecting CPU 34 and output 42, fig. 3).

Slotznick teaches a stand-alone kiosk (including a printer device for outputting electronic data) capable of sending and receiving electronic data from external devices via either wire and/or wireless transmission method, but fails to explicitly teach a web server configured to dynamically generate web page data that can be processed by a web browser for display on the wireless device, wherein the web page data is generated by the web server based on the received electronic document information; and a printer driver configured to process the electronic document information and generate print ready data based on at least the non-print data in the electronic document information.

Iida, in the same field of endeavor for transmitting and sending electronic documents, teaches a web server (web server 1103 as shown in fig. 1 can be incorporated into a network facsimile apparatus as web server section 12 for converting electronic documents into web pages, fig. 1) configured to dynamically generate web page data that can be processed by a web browser (bulletin board to be browsed, col. 2, lines 27-30) for display on the wireless device, wherein the web page data is generated by the web server based on the received electronic document information (web server section 12 includes document list generating section 37 for generating HTML files of received documents, fig. 4, col. 4, lines 58-64, and also notes: Iida also teaches HTML file generating section 11 for generating HTML files from received documents); and a printer driver (printer driver, col. 6, lines 18-20) configured to process the electronic document information and generate print ready data based on at least the non-print data in the electronic document information (it is well known in the art that printer driver as taught by Iida is for converting non-print data document such as image data, text files, and etc. into print ready format such as PDL, PCS, Postscript, and etc. before submitting to printer for outputting, and such printer driver can be installed in any computer readable medium such as host computer or printer).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify stand-alone printing interface kiosk of Slotznick to include a web server and printer driver as taught by Iida because it allows user to print and generate web page (i.e. to be view by plurality of users worldwide) for documents that are wirelessly transmitted from client wireless devices (i.e. stand-alone printing apparatus kiosk at job fairs & airports allows users to print resumes and ticket confirmations from client wireless devices such as PDA, Labtop, and etc).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Slotznick with Iida to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 25, Iida also teaches the web server is further configured to include one or more print option selectors (col. 2, lines 40-45) in the web page data that allow a user to request the printing of the contents of the web page data.

Regarding claim 26, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 24, wherein the print ready data is transmitted to the printing device via a the wireless interface (modem 46, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 27, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 24, further comprising: a wire interface (cable connecting CPU 34 and output device 42, fig. 3) configured to transmit the print data to the printing interface.

Regarding claim 28, Iida further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 24, wherein the web server is further configured to receive browser request to generate the web page data, in response to the request, process the electronic document information and generate the web page data, and cause the web page data to be transmitted to a browser (col. 2, lines 28-45 and col. 4, lines 35-40) from which the request was received.

Regarding claim 29, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 28, wherein the web page data is transmitted over the wireless interface (ref. 68, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 30, Iida further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 24, wherein the web browser is configured to generate CGI scripts (CGI, col. 4, lines 34-65), which when processed by the web browser, cause electronic document information to be sent to the web server.

Regarding claims 31-33, 46-47, Bluetooth, 802.11, and 2.4Ghz communication protocol is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 34, Slotznick further teaches a payment component (ref. 48, fig. 3) that is configured to control the printing of document by requiring monetary payment before completion of the transmitting of the print ready data.

Regarding claim 35, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 34, wherein the payment component is configured as a magnetic card reader (credit card reader 22, fig. 2) that is capable of reading non-physical payment information as payment for generating the hard copy of the one or more electronic documents.

Regarding claim 36, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 34, wherein the payment component is configured to accept physical currency (currency receiver 24, fig. 2) as payment for generating the hard copy of one or more documents.

Regarding claim 37, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 34, wherein the payment component is configured to accept Cyber-cash

(electronic cash, col. 12, lines 50-55) information over the wireless connection as payment for generating the hard copy of one re more documents.

Regarding claims 40 & 42, Slotznick discloses a printing interface apparatus (stand-alone printing kiosk 10, fig. 3) comprising:

- a wireless interface (modem 46, fig. 3) configured to receive electronic document information from a wireless device (remote devices such kiosk 52, PC 54, telephone 56, and etc., fig. 3) over a wireless network (satellite transmission network 68, fig. 3, col. 21, lines 5-26), wherein the electronic document information (electronic information, col. 15, lines 55-56, and such electronic information includes documents, image data, text file, and etc. col. 10, lines 38-40) is associated with one or more electronic documents; and
- a payment component (ref. 48, fig. 3) that is configured to control the printing of document by requiring monetary payment before completion of the transmitting of the print ready data;
- wherein the printing interface is configured to transmit (fig. 3) the print ready data (prior to send any electronic data to be printed by a printer, the received electronic data first must be converted to a compatible format such as PDL, PCS, PS, and etc, which is well known in the art) to a printing device (output devices including printer, fig. 3) over a communication link (cable connecting CPU 34 and output 42, fig. 3).

Slotznick teaches a stand-alone kiosk (including a printer device for outputting electronic data) capable of sending and receiving electronic data from external devices via either wire and/or wireless transmission method, but fails to explicitly teach a web server configured to dynamically generate web page data that can be processed by a web browser for display on the wireless device, wherein the web page data is generated by the web server based on the received electronic document information; and a printer driver configured to process the electronic document information and generate print ready data based on at least the non-print data in the electronic document information.

Iida, in the same field of endeavor for transmitting and sending electronic documents, teaches a web server (web server 1103 as shown in fig. 1 can be incorporated into a network facsimile apparatus as web server section 12 for converting electronic

documents into web pages, fig. 1) configured to dynamically generate web page data that can be processed by a web browser (bulletin board to be browsed, col. 2, lines 27-30) for display on the wireless device, wherein the web page data is generated by the web server based on the received electronic document information (web server section 12 includes document list generating section 37 for generating HTML files of received documents, fig. 4, col. 4, lines 58-64, and also notes: Iida also teaches HTML file generating section 11 for generating HTML files from received documents); and a printer driver (printer driver, col. 6, lines 18-20) configured to process the electronic document information and generate print ready data based on at least the non-print data in the electronic document information (it is well known in the art that printer driver as taught by Iida is for converting non-print data document such as image data, text files, and etc. into print ready format such as PDL, PCS, Postscript, and etc. before submitting to printer for outputting, and such printer driver can be installed in any computer readable medium such as host computer or printer).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify stand-alone printing interface kiosk of Slotznick to include a web server and printer driver as taught by Iida because it allows user to print and generate web page (i.e. to be view by plurality of users worldwide) for documents that are wirelessly transmitted from client wireless devices (i.e. stand-alone printing apparatus kiosk at job fairs & airports allows users to print resumes and ticket confirmations from client wireless devices such as PDA, Labtop, and etc).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Slotznick with Iida to obtain the invention as specified in claim 40.

Regarding claims 41 & 48, downloading one or more printer drivers over the wireless connection, wherein the one or more printer drivers are compatible with the printing device is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 43, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 34, wherein the payment component is configured as a magnetic card

reader (credit card reader 22, fig. 2) that is capable of reading non-physical payment information as payment for generating the hard copy of the one or more electronic documents.

Regarding claim 44, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 34, wherein the payment component is configured to accept Cyber-cash (electronic cash, col. 12, lines 50-55) information over the wireless connection as payment for generating the hard copy of one re more documents.

Regarding claim 45, Slotznick further teaches the printing interface apparatus as recited in claim 34, wherein the payment component is configured to accept physical currency (currency receiver 24, fig. 2) as payment for generating the hard copy of one or more documents.

Claims 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Slotznick and Iida as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Forrest (US 6823172).

Combinations of Slotznick and Iida fail to teach a method for shielding a receiving component to limit reception only to those devices that are located substantially in front of a wireless communication component.

Forrest, in the same field of endeavor for kiosk device using wireless communication components, teaches a method for shielding (an absorbing shield wall for limiting wireless signal transmission, col. 2, lines 1-5 and col. 6, lines 1-15) a receiving component to limit reception only to those devices that are located substantially in front of a wireless communication component.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made by modifying a kiosk device of Slotznick to include an absorbing shield wall to limit the wireless signal transmission as taught by Forrest because of a following reason: (•) to prevent wireless signal from leaking to unauthorized users; (•) to prevent other wireless signals from interfering with signals from kiosk device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Slotznick with Forrest to obtain the

invention as specified in claim 38. Forrest teaches an ATM (fig. 1) with RF shield walls for shielding any signals from leaking outside of ATM. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement these shields to direct signals in direction of desired. For example, to limit reception of the receiving component to those devices that are located substantially in front of the wireless component, one of ordinary skill in the art just simply removes the front shield wall and replace with non-shield wall. By doing so, signals will only transmits to devices that are located substantially in front of the ATM. Notes that both Slotznick and Forrest are drawn to the same field of endeavor for customer kiosk/ATM. To limit reception of only to those devices those are substantially located in front of Slotznick customer kiosk, simply replaces back/top/bottom/sides non-shielding walls (fig. 1 of Slotznick) with shielding walls as taught by Forrest.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- U.S. 6113208 to Benjamin et al teaches an example wherein a printer driver is installed within a printer.
- U.S. 5577268 to Ho et al teaches a RF shielding clips for use in a communication device.
- U.S. 6606669 to Nakagiri, teaches an example of printer drivers, which can be stored either in a host computer and/or printer.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thierry L. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-7439. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 AM - 6:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on (571)272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thierry L. Pham

GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER